

(iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board.

The Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY), listed in Schedule I of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, provides life insurance cover to the economically backward sections of the society. AABY extends life and disability cover to persons between the age of 18 years to 59 years. The member should normally be the head of the family or one earning member of the below Poverty Line Family (BPL) or marginally above the poverty line under identified vocational group/rural landless household. The premium of ₹ 200/- per person per annum is shared equally by the Central Government and the State Government, so the insured person has not to pay any premium. AABY provides a sum of ₹ 30,000/- on natural death, ₹ 75,000/- on death due to accident, ₹ 37,500/- on partial permanent disability (loss of one eye or one limb) due to accident and ₹ 75,000/- on death or total Permanent Disability (loss of two eye or two limbs) due to accident. The scheme also provides scholarship of ₹ 100 per month per child paid on half-yearly basis upto a maximum of two children per member studying in 9th to 12th standard.

Further, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of ₹ 2 lakh on payment of premium of ₹ 330 per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years having a bank account, the premium is collected through the facility of "auto-debit" from the subscriber's bank account. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh on accidental death or full disability, and ₹ 1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of ₹ 12 per annum. The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years with a bank account, from where the premium is collected through the facility of "auto-debit".

Increasing child labour in urban areas

3132. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the Ministry to recent survey conducted by a child rights NGO which shows that child labour is decreasing by a mere 2.2 per cent annually and at this pace it would take one century to eliminate child labour from the country;

(b) whether child labour in urban areas has increased by 53 per cent over 2001-2011;

(c) whether it means that policies and programmes of Government have little impact to eliminate child labour from the country; and

(d) how Government looks at this trend and remedial measures being planned to address this grave situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census. However, the number of main workers in urban areas in the age group of 5-14 years is 10.84 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows slight increase (13.3%) from 9.57 lakh as per 2001 Census.

Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been amended to prohibit employment of children below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes. The amendment also prohibits employment of adolescents (14-18 years) in hazardous occupations and processes. The amendment also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and making the offence cognizable.

Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children from work and mainstream them into formal education system by providing bridge education, vocational training, stipend etc.

Effect of automation on employment opportunities

3133. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to create more employment opportunities in the country and reach stated objective of employment of 2.5 crore annually;

(b) the number of employment generated during the last three years, sector-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to conduct any study for loss of employment opportunities due to automation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. Employment generation has also been one of the most important priorities of the Government. The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5